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To-day the First Day of Registration

To-day is the first day of registration. If you are in earnest in your desire to rid New York of Tammany domination you will, of course, qualify yourself for voting on the 5th of November by taking the small trouble of getting your name on the registration roll; and you will best manifest it by improving the first opportunity for registering.

The most impressive indication of special earnestness in a political campaign in New York is always afforded by a great registration on the first day for the purpose. Such a registration is a measure of the determination with which the electors have entered into the contest, and, more particularly, the soberer and more serious elements of the electorate.

The first duty of every citizen to-day is to go to the appointed place of registry, always hard-by his home, and qualify himself to vote at the election. Its discharge will be easy, a matter of a few minutes only, and no citizen able to perform it should go to his work or his business until it has been done. The hours for registration are from

7 in the morning to 10 in the evening.

Shepard on Plutocracy.

The Hon. EDWARD M. HEPARD is still choking and gasping in that "heavy and depressing atmosphere of plutocracy" of which he complained when he made his notification apology. He is still attending to his private business, which is that of doing business for persons and corporations commonly esteemed plutocratic, but he coughs ominously in the heavy and depressing atmosphere of his office. Other persons must feel heavy and depressed, too. Mr. SHEPARD'S clients, for instance. Are they wicked plutocrats, intolerable to the new virtue of the Tammany bellwether? The Tammany sheep must be bleating in fear. Mr. SHEPARD must show that his Octopus is not a real Octopus and his plutocracy not the bad kind such as he and the Tammany little brothers of poverty are afraid of.

He is going to do it. He admits that he is "enough of a plutocrat to wish a good home and a comfortable living." and at an early date he will define the metes and bounds of permissible plutocracy. Hear the Pastor Fido of East Fourteenth street:

"I shall, since the subject seems to be of interest to any one, devote a part of one of my speeches to the subject of plutocracy. But in the meantime let me say: Wealth and work each has its uses, and neither should be treated with contempt."

Wealth and wo k-each has its uses! a sublime sentence, worthy of an unpermitted and reprehensible plu- who has given no occasion for the adultery, can The answer to this question is big with fate to Mr. Shepard's Octopod clients. "My clients did not retain me to run for the office of Mayor, and the Lusiness of my clients must not be neglected, no matter what becomes of the candidate for Mayor." But if the clients are plutocrats, is it not Mr. Shepard's duty to neglect their business? And how can they know whether they are

plutocrats or not, until he tells them? Mr. CROKER and other forehanded Shepardites must find breathing hard. Mr. SHEPARD should clear that heavy and depressing atmosphere as soon as he can.

The Dying of the Deadhead.

A committee of the three railroad associations, the Trunk Line, the Central Traffic and the Western Passenger, has voted that free passes shall cease represented by these associations, that is, all the American railroads of any account. Efforts for the restriction and ultimate abolition of the free pass system have been made by the railroad managers for some years. There is absolutely no reason for the system. It is a foolish habit which has grown into a nuisance. The number of railroad deadheads has come to be enormous. It includes a pile of politicians and public officers, a pile of railroad officials and their families, a pile of miscellaneous persons. Most of the deadheads are well able to pay their fare, but why should they when they don't have to? So long as the railroads are charitable to requests for passes, the applications

for them will not cease. Some persons seem to feel an increased self-importance in having a pass. Many a village magnat swells into a commanding capitalist when he travels with his magic document in his pocket. Many a man has deadheaded about the country so long that it will seem to him that the railroad companies are bilking him when they force him to buy a ticket. The removal of a privilege for which there is no reason saddens those of the privileged who have the least reason for resenting the loss of it.

Passes have been sent as a matter railroad should carry anybody for nothing is a mystery. Butchers and social observance without reference to bakers and candlestick makers have it, careless whether they were or were not acquired the habit of issuing dead- not admitted to the communion. On the head tickets; but eleemosynary trans- other hand, it may be said that the tion. It is not fair to the bondholders pression of sentiment against "lax and the stockholders, however agree- divorce" would commend the Episcopal able it may be to travellers of a thrifty | Church to very many of those who lamind; and it is a good thing to do away | ment the prevalence of the "divorce with it. The abolition of it will be incon- evil." venient to some of its beneficiaries; The debate on the question in the

and we presume that some of them will do a good deal less of travelling than they have been in the way of doing. The deadhead who has no shadow of excuse for being a deadhead will be most pained by the grasping conduct

of the railroads in asking fare. We have thought that there was good deal of flapdoodle in some of the denunciations of legislators and other public servants who have complied with the fashion of taking passes. It is unlikely that a favor given to all has influenced any unduly. Still, for the dignity of the recipients, it is better that they should cease to receive. The objection to free passes is primarily a business one. It is bad business for a railroad to carry some passengers for nothing.

But there are stern Populist hearts that will bleed at this fresh wound given by the cruel corporations.

The Marriage and Divorce Question in the Episcopal Church.

On Wednesday, the House of Bishops of the Episcopal General Convention adopted the proposed new canon forbidding ministers of that Church to marry divorced people during the life of their divorced mates, unless their former marriages have been "annulled by a decree of some civil court of competent jurisdiction for cause existing before such former marriage." The present canon permits new marriage to the innocent party to a suit for adultery, and is based on an interpretation of the command of CHRIST which is rejected by the Roman Catholic Church.

The new canon adopted by the Bishops does not go to the Roman Catholic extreme of making matrimony a sacrament. It simply establishes a new ecclesiastical policy touching divorce, a policy which was advocated in the House of Bishops, on Wednesday, according to our despatch from San Francisco, as necessary to express "its strong disapproval of the lax custom with regard to marriage now current in many parts of this country." Even as a matter of policy, however, the new canon was vigorously resisted, on the Protestant ground that the Gospel makes marriage dissoluble by adultery, and it was finally adopted by the narrow margin of nine majority votes only in

a total of sixty-six votes. This decision of the Bishops cannot be regarded as furnishing any indication of their attitude on the Ritualist controversy. We have no report of the roll-call on the question, so as to be able to discover from exactly what quarters the affirmative and the negative votes came, but opposition to the canon might have come reasonably from the Ritualistic side of the house. no less than from the other, on the theory that it puts its prohibition on grounds of policy and prudence rather than the obligatory principle of the sacramental character of marriage, in the Ritualistic conception.

The canon of the Roman Catholic Church, adopted by the Council of Trent in 1563, anathematized "whoever shall affirm that matrimony is not truly and properly one of the seven sacraments of the Evangelical law instituted by CHRIST our Lord." It also contained this declaration concerning divorce:

" Whoever shall affirm that the Church has erred in teaching, according to the Evangelical and Apostine that the marriage band cannot be an original and creative mind. But how dissolved by the adultery of one of the parties, and wealthy do you have to be to become that neither of them, not even the innocent party. contract another marriage while the other party lives; and that the husband who puts away his adulterous wife, and marries another, commits adultery, and also the wife who puts away her adulterous husband, and marries another (whoever shall affirm that the Church has erred in maintaining these sentiments); let him be accursed."

That canon expresses the view of the Ritualistic party, and inevitably if they were dominant in the Episcopal Convention a canon of similar import would be adopted by it. The canon actually adopted by the Bishops on Wednesday cannot be satisfactory to them, however strong may have been the opposition to it of the Protestant party in the House. Moreover, another of the proposed canons excepts the innocent party to a divorce for adultery, in imposing the penalty of excommunication on those who marry again after divorces, during the lifetime of their divorced mates. This, of course, is an on and after Jan. 1, 1902, on all the lines implied recognition of the dissolubility

of marriage. Practically, therefore, the Episcopal laity under the new canon would be in the same position as regards remarriage after divorce as they are now under the present canon. The only difference would be that an innocent party to a divorce suit could not get married again by an Episcopal minister; but could not such a marriage be performed by a minister of some other religious denomination or by a civil magistrate? We have seen that many Episcopalians of a high place socially have not besitated to get remarried after divorces, even for desertion or what not, by other than

Episcopal authority. During the debate on Wednesday it was argued that to deny the blessing of the Church to a new marriage of an innocent victim of conjugal infidelity would be to estrange from the Church many of its members; and it seems probable that such would be the case. The divorces that have caused the scandal to which the new canon is due have been among rich people accustomed to the gratification of their inclinations and resentful of any interference with their freedom of action. By almost invariably marrying again after divorces for other causes than adultery, they have shown their utter indifference of courtesy to a great many persons; to the present canon of their Church. and they have been applied for diligently | Would excommunication have any by the just and the unjust. Why a greater terrors for such people? They could keep up church attendance as a portation has become a sort of institu- severity of the new canons as an ex-

House of Deputies, of clerical and lay delegates, will probably be more indicative of the feeling of the Church regarding it.

The Democratic Campaign.

Possibly the campaign is to produce flercer indictment of Tammany government than that found in the textbook issued by the Kings County Democracy. For the present, however, all regular anti-Tammany orators, from Low, TRACY and COCKRAN down to the last and humblest speaker on the cart tail, will seem vapid in their argument for Tammany de eat when compared with the Democrats of Brooklyn.

"The Police Department of the borough of Brooklyn," says the speakers' guide just issued in pamphlet form by the Kings County organization, "has been singularly free from scandal during the administration of Commissioner YORK." No one has "dared to accuse Mr. YORK" of being "in league with gamblers, poolroom keepers or the proprietors of disorderly houses." Under the circumstances, this praise of Deputy Police Commissioner YORK is a heavier blow to Deputy Police Commissioner Devery than any originating in a Manhattan newspaper. But the attack proceeds, and gets harder as it goes.

'On the contrary," says this Shepard party textbook, "Mr. YORK's efforts have been directed" toward "keeping Brooklyn, at least," free from the "evils which afflict Manhattan." Mr. YORK has defeated the "effort to extend to this borough (Brooklyn) the chain of poolrooms which literally covered the borough of Manhattan, and to introduce here the system of police protection which has flourished in New York. In this struggle there were victors and there were vanquished, and both are described. Mr. YORK and the Brooklyn Democrats were the victors, and the vanquished were those who "attempted to 'Deveryize' Brooklyn."

But one body of politicians is able to condemn the political régime in this city which EDWARD M. SHEPARD has been nominated to continue with the force of greater authority than that possessed by the Brooklyn Democrats. It is the Manhattan Democrats who made SHEP-ARD the Democratic nominee-Tammany Hall

But why shouldn't the Brooklyn Democrats' practice be made as sensational as their preaching? Why don't they de-

We have received a letter from Chancellor Day of the Syracuse University, in which he resents our speaking of the Presidency of Columbia University as " a place for a great man and not for one of the average herd of educators." The term "herd," he thinks, might be construed as an " insult to the average college workers of this country;" but we meant | and simply that the head of a university should and \$0,000 be something more than a pedagogue. Will Chancellor Day deny that, necessarily, very many of our college instructors are little more than pedagogues? Theirs is an honorable calling, one of the most honorable and essential there is, but their round of duty is not of a kind to develop in them the breadth of mind requisite in the President of a great university, as is made apparent when from college communities come alperior ability. That is all we meant; but we agree with Chancellor Day that our expression was liable to misconception.

Mr Surpand is personally an honest man.

Well, what is the evidence?

From a Disgusted Democrat.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SCN-Sir: Mr. Shepard has at last attained the ambition of his lifetime a nomination for an importan office. He is now prominently before the public, having, by the grace of Tammany emerged from the political by-pool in which he had floundered for years Of course the natural inquiry among Democrats is what sort of a man is this, their nominee for

the Mayoralty? Gathering our information from his past political history, from expressed opinions of his friends and from some personal knowledge of the gentleman, we can say that he must be a political invertebrate and wabbler ready to ally himself with any party or fac-tion that he thought would bring him into political notoriety-to-day an independent, to-morrow a fusionist, the next day a Tam-

Who could trust such a man in the important position of Mayor of our great city especially if elected to the office by Tammany Why, he would be a mere piece of putt) in the fingers of the crafty man from Wantage. God help our city if it is destined to e committed for another term to the tender mercies of the Tammany braves with such figurehead as Shepard for its Mayor!

No honest Democrat can in conscience support such a plastic political nondescript No alternative is left us bu to keep away from the poils on election day

or vote the Republican ticket A DISGUSTED DEMOCRAT NEW YORK, Oct 8.

"Calves and Bleeps."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir . There is no mystery about large muscle and small power, neither large power and lank arms or legs. Power is large or small in a given body without regard to size of the body endurance bears no relation to avoirdupols in the soldier One hundred and thirty pounds outmarches 189 often Vital power is a product invisible. It traverses from cell to muscle as the electric power does from power house to car wheel The response in muscle and car wheel has relation to the mechan-

house to car wheel. The response in muscle and car wheel has relation to the mechanism of origin—not the amount of muscle or the size of wheel.

Vital energy organizes a body of 200 pounds and another of 120. The first falls to deces at 25 years, the second remains 75 years quality of the vital force, not quantity, dictated the result. During life the lighter weight had good nerve, a strong heart, hever short winded. The other had the opposite Chemistry found the same elements in each, however Do you say the one was well put together and the other the reverse? Yes, but it was the organizing vital energy that superintended the growth of every organ and of every cell vital energy, amount or quality, or body, and not size of body or size of muscle it is this that settles the differences between the lank and the well-rounded calves and biceps. Where do the skinny fellows hide their great strength? In the quality of the organizing cell, thence to the quality of which organized the cell heymand this I have not yet explored. Will report later as the evidences accumulate.

J. J. LEAUNED. M. D. NORTHAMPTON, Mass. Oct.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oc. England Not Against the Hoer War.

To The Engine of The Sen Sec. In conhave from the first regarded the war as unprevenuery. As a log-al subject of tring fiduced VII I declare

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

from the Boer side is about this:

The Boer war has now entered on its third year and, to all appearances, may go on indefinitely. The situation as described

The commandos in the field, while shed-

ding those who become physically unfit or undesirable, receive recruits among the disaffected Dutch and others in Cape Colony and Natal, and, notwithstanding reports to the contrary, have sufficient arms and ammunition to last, with care, for a prolonged period. According to reports from perfectly trustworthy sources, President Steyn and Gen. Botha are confident of their ability to continue the war for quite two years longer At present they are using the Lee-Metford rifles taken during the war, for which they obtain ample ammunition in the convoys they capture and in the British camps which they surprise at intervals. In case this resource fails them, they still have a reserve of Mauser rifles with ammunition to fall back upon, safely deposited beyond danger of falling into the hands of the British columns. Although a large extent of country has been laid waste, the food supply has not failed, and as the natives are not hostile to the Boers, the latter find no difficulty in obtaining what they require to replenish their simple commissariat. The Basutos hold aloof from participating in the war, owing to the younger and more intelligent element being opposed to it and their example is followed by other tribes. One notable feature of the present stage

of the conflict is that that section of the population of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State before the war which was opposed to the Krilger policy and would have een willing to arrange with the British Government, is now opposed to any terms that do not recognize the independence of the two republics, and is resolved to fight on to the end, whatever it may be They were much encouraged by the results of the fighting at Vladfontein in May and at Wilmansrust in June. In the fight at Vladfontein they inflicted serious loss on a strong British column with a loss of only nine killed and eleven wounded: while at Wilmansrust they captured the British camp, all standing, with a loss of only six killed and four wounded to themselves. The British loss in killed, wounded and prisoners was over 350, of whom 260 were unwounded prisoners. In the recent fighting in Zulul and they appear to have been less fortunate, but the details are still wantless fortunate, but the details are still want ing; and the capture of a large Britist convoy close to Melmoth would seem to imply that their reported defeat had not seriously discouraged them. In the attack on the British camp at Moedwill, west of Pretoria on the road to Marsking, they were more successful, and struck a heavy blow at a vital point in the communications between the two places. The force expensions between the two places. The force en-gaged in this affair was under Gen. Delarcy, and was reported a short time before to have been driven north by Lord Methuen

great confusion.
The present activity of the Boers is due principally to the fact that their horses find grass all over the country, whereas during the winter they were restricted to the valleys. The British, owing to the devastation of the country, have contributed to the restriction of their own movements. which are rarely carried out to any great distance from the railway lines and large supply depots. To guard Johannesburg and the mines, they have between 40,000 and the mines, they have between 40,000 and 50,000 men permanently encamped on the Rand. A large proportion of the remaining 150,000 men composing the effective army are in blockhouses along the railway lines and in barbed-wire enclosed The mobile force is thus reduced to a min-imum, and is quite inadequate to just down the insurrection in the Cape Colony and dispose of the commandos operating over a territory nearly as large as France and

ermany.
All the efforts to end the war on the part a narrow field of education. He should his place by the Divine right of superior ability. That is all we meant, but South Africa as unfit for the field. The Cape Dutch who were disposed in the earlier stages of the war to remain quiet and abide the issue have, through the rigorous ad-ministration of martial law in certain districts, been practically driven to active rebellion; and it is only through fear that the Afrikanders of British and other origins than Dutch would also be driven to revolt that martial law has not been declared

all over the colony.

What the issue of the conflict is to be, what the issue of the conflict is to be, is not at all clear. It hardly seems within the bounds of possibility that the Beers should win all they are fighting for, but conditions seem to be arising in other parts of the world that would appear to make it prudent, to say the least part of the British Government concessions to a brave and spirited people The British estimate that about 11,000 Boers still remain in arms: they them-selves had in May last 249,416 officers and men in the field and along the lines of com-munication—the largest army Great Britain has ever put in the field. At present nineteen out of thirty-one cavalry regiments, one-third of the field and horse batteries of artillery, and one-half of the infantry battalions, are in South Africa, without counting militia and voluntaer troops. The military question is complicated by inancial questions as well, the war has financial question is complicated by financial questions as well. He war has already cost one-fourth as much as the Napoleonic wars cost England, and the British public is said to be wearying of the delay in ending the strife. Social influence and favoritism, to the effects of which, rightly or wrongly, the early Ritish disrightly or wrongly, the early British dis-asters were ascribed, is regaining strength and it seems as if the dearly bought lesson of the last two years might be thrown away Altogether, though the final outcome of the war cannot be doubted, the future offers little more of hope to the British than the

To the Epiron of The Stn-Sor The discussion by your correspondents of the question of the feminine custome induces me to call attention to another and a far more Important question concerning our women Why are the voices of so many of them

Coming to town to-day, there passed ahead of me over the gang plack a very line-looking young woman, a mation with childre about her. She was noted than pretty. was handsome. She was suitably clad and evide ranks of the be to be

LEAUNED M D | Sand lest 'Directe' Den-

American of the Walnut Theatre, series to

DR. HUNTINGTON'S "YOKE OF THE PAPACY."

The Papal Supremacy as Viewed by a Roman Catholic Layman. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Father

Alexander P. Doyle of the Paulist Fathers and the Rev. Father Henry H. Brann, rector of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, having given you their views of what Dr. Huntington politely calls "the yoke of the Papacy," you allow the layman's point of view to be

In the early days of the Church, in Africa the entire African hierarchy opposed themselves to the Pope who threatened to throw very one of them over the garden wall, and would have done so but for the intercession of St. Irenas s called "the Peacemaker" reneus was the disciple of St Polycarp Pol carp was the disciple of St. John the Evangelist

Later on, a number of Bishops and priests which lasted over one thousand years. they were condemned by the Pope and the vast majority of Catholics avoided those Bishops and priests as if they were lepers or victims of bubonic plague. As Father Brenn says, the Gallican Bishops in France were condemned and have now disappeared. In regard to the doctrine of Papal infallion questions of faith and morais has made the whole subject as clear as the noon-It is not probable, it is, in fact, a moral ty, that neither the priests nor the of the United States will attempt, century, to oppose the teaching of the century of the But suppose, for the mere sake of argument,

shim those Bishops and priests as if they were lepers. We would not listen to them for one minute. Never again can we be bothered and tired to death by herestarchs in the Church airing their conceited notions and fads. We are American sovereigns. We listen to no one of less rank than an ambasador of God on the subject of God's law. We want God's message, not human opinions, on faith and moral law. We know that the priest must have his ambassadorial credential.

of God

It is no use, then, for Father T McGrady
o come here from Kentucky to tell us that
trebbishop Corrigan has spoken or written
tror in regard to socialism. We must hear

Sheep Companies and Public Lands.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir It ! leasing the remaining public lands will be This measure is being urged solely in the he next move in the great game of "freeze ut" which is turning Uncle Sam's domain ver to the corporations as fast as possible he interest of the poor man, poor men can be

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., Oct. 1

Alabama was orator of the day. His

From the Odessa Norosti.
With inexpressible pain at heart will be received news of President McKinley's death by all those o on the merits of the latest bulletins were hoping his final recovery. During the course of an entire is all the world was following with feverish attention this stringgle of a President strong in mind and holy against a meaningless death which had secretly stolen up to him. We say meaningless because what to was guided not by his personal views, but by the principles of that political party which dominates the country. Mckinier was not merely the reco need leader of his political party, but the favorite and pronunent citizen who raised the prestige of the United

According to general report Hoosevelt is a well eveloped type of the verifiable Vankee with all of he places above everything; the descendant of merchants he declined to follow the career of a merchant, having once stated in public that he knows nothing more detestable than the type of American who, without

States in the world to a height not known before

Europe loses in him an enlightened, wise and proce-

ways of the means.

If Congress after approving the more moderate

A riew school of liberal theological thought, that

THE ARMY IN CUBA. Low Death Rate Last Year -Effect of the

Abolition of the Canteen. WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 .- The annual military report of Gen. Leonard Wood, commanding the Department of Cuba, was made public at the War Department to-

Gen. Wood says the conduct of the troops continues to be excellent, complaints against them from civil authorities and ndividuals being extremely rare. The total number of deaths of officers and enlisted men during the year was 67 in a strength of command of 5,368. The per centage of loss was 1.25 per 1,000. He adds

*Due to the strenuous efforts made by the Medical Department and with the cooperation of the Sanitary and Quartermaster's departments, vellow fever has now almost been driven from the island. Barracks and quarters are covered with screens to prevent the free entrance of mosquitoes water receptacles are covered and pools of water receive quantities of his of water receive quantities of kerosene oil to prevent, as far as possible, the breed-

ing of mosquitoes." Not only are the officers serving in this department unfortunate in having to perform ouble duty, but they are exposed to trop al fevers, &c., and credit should be give them for the dangers consequent to service this climate. During re officers of my staff five officers of my staff were taken all with yellow fever and three of them succumbed to the disease, resulting in the loss in the staff of 25 per cent."

The canteen question is remarked upon by Major Dunn, Judge Advocate, who says: The records of trials by summary courts during the months of November, Decem-1900, and January, 1901 (the thr has preceding the enforcement of t so-called anti-canteen law, and including the Christmas season, when there is usually the most drunkenness), show 139 convictions for drunkenness. The records of the trials for March, April and May, 1901 (the three said law), show 275 convictions for drunk enness; practically double the number This is rather a better showing for the lahan was to have been expected, there is not so much drinking in the tropias at some of ou at some of our northern stations. The men suffer as much, ho

from a restricted diet as they do from bad rum. The canteen of one of the regiments stationed in Cuba made a profit and deduring the months of November Decar ber and January, preceding the passage the law, and a profit of \$2,813.02 for February, March, April and May, when the effect of the legislation was felt. Before dividends were declared every month, now dividends are declared only every two months and for that reason the four months following the passage of the law are given. To take the average, the monthly dividends were \$1,776.45 before and \$703.25 after; a loss per month of \$1,073,20

STATUS OF CONTRACT SURGEONS. Their Anomalous Position Pointed Out by Chief Surgeon Cleary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 -Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Chief Surgeon of the Department of Texas, makes caustic remarks about the status of contract surgeons. He says. "A more anomalous or singular body does

the world. They are not commissioned officers, yet they are entitled to wear unicannot be required to. They perform the duties of commissioned officers, but have not the privileges or rights of one. They may be court-martialled or may be dis-missed or discharged without trial. They may be appointed without any examination as to their qualifications, or may have o undergo an examination. To enter the medical corps of the Regular army the candidate must pass a rigid examina-tion and then gets the rank and pay of a First Lieutenant (mounted), \$1,000. The contract surgeons may not be examined, but, if examined, the examination nearly so strict, and enters at one the pay of a Captain (not mounted), \$1,800. contract surgeous yet as a body, they are below par in the estimation of officers and enlisted men, and through no fault of their own, because of the absurd and contradicthe surplus products of the East! "He who guards another's right may chance to serve to duty where there are no Covernment of the Case he is not entitled."

New estate Way, Oct 1. to commutation as officers are, but must provide himself as best he can. It is also a fact that his pay has been stopped, while Pallas, Tex. Oct 7 - This was colored people's day at the State Fair, and the representatives of the race made a splendid showing. President W H Councill, of the Colored Agricultural and Mechanical Colored Agricultural Agricultural Colored Agricultural Agricultural Colored Colored Agricultural Colored Agricultural Colored Col a very simple means. Give every them a commission of First Lie

as executor in the will

ENDOWED BY MISS GOULD. A Gift of \$12,000 to New York University to Found Two Scholarships.

The New York University has just received from Miss Heiser Miller Gould a fund for the perpetual endowment of two assume whelever name he liked, and did not re prize scholarships, one for young men grad-uating from the High School at Irving on-on-the-Hudson, and the other for those graduating from the High School at Tarry-town-on-the-Hudson. The fund amounts to \$12,000 ful head of one of the most mighty nations in the

The library of Mrs. Ampelina B. Smith.

Into it is city, because their to the death of St. Brino, the founder tan order in the original Chariteuse in the original Chariteuse.

Archbishop freland to He Vale's Guest. NEW HAVEN, Cond., Oct. 10 - It was no. nounced to-day that Archbishop Ireland and versary of not appearance on the stage

will be here four days for the Vale bicen- | maker was an actress and the future trage and If Congress after approving the more moderate programme of McKinley should not combit the plans of Howardt, the new Posident with without doubt rapidly advance the moment when the decisite structure and America.

A New German School of Theology.

From the Independent.

A new school of Iberial throbosical thought, that

49,000 for Low in Manhattan.

To the Entron of The Str. See I see by our paper that the Surveylyn Tammany design as a fee by our paper that the Surveylyn Tammany design as a fee by our exponents, has been making its indimense feel in Germany. Its leader is a new, inclinant points and feel manners of him plantations the latest feel manners of him plantation for the control of young and the control of the control of young in more of the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of the control of young in more with the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of young in the control of the control of young in more with the control of the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of the control of young in more with the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of young in the control of young in more with the control of young in the control of yo Stored the fruits of fails achieve has been the pre-cious to should be the desirable and the pre-cious to should be the substant faculties at the inversities as distinctively (Acadima faculties, and H and that the secure, the level and the plumb repreto tonge them merely "seligious" faculties in which sented the neutral processor of the blassmer fraterior. I had served name in the temperature and the dements of all the leading religious. A Mason would need you on the square and part with processor many years after the processor of the served name and meaning or the text.

RARE FOSSIL FROM EUROPE The American Museum Receives an Especially Valuable Ichthyosaur.

A much-appreciated present has come to the American Museum of Natural II tory from the Museum of Stuttgar is a perfect fossil specimen of thyosaurus quardiciesus, taken from Jurassie formation at Holzmaden, wh is not far distant from Stuffgart M. specimens of the ichthyosaur hav obtained from a quarry at Holze but rarely has one come out of a chara-

to be so much prized as this one. The fossil is on a slab 9 feet 3 inches long and 2 feet 5 inches broad. It is uni in that the specimen contains seven yours. ichthyosaurs within the body of the female. The "little ones" have heady giving a measurement of 91/2 inches, an the backbones and paddles are so w developed as to show that the young ict thyosaur was able to take care of itse and to swim immediately after birth.

This specimen is of particular interest because it proves that the ichthyosaur was viviparous or brought forth its young say that its estors were undoubtedly oviparous w they lived chiefly on land, but as the rac-tock to the sea they developed a halater retaining the young longer and long-within the natural cavity and became, lik-

some snakes and sharks, viviparous.
This gift comes to the American Museur This gift comes to the American Auseum brough the good offices of Prof. Eberhard raas, who made a tour of the Rocky Moun-ain fossil beds with Prof. Sebora last pring. The explorers of the nuseum ound a specimen of the American ichand a specimen of the American out in Wyoming, and worked out and placed on ex-the European fossils related Wyoming specimen is an example last of the race. The teeth have paddles have become very much modifie

F. A. PALMER GIVES \$20,000 Retires as Bank President, but Remembers His Old Associates.

The venerable Francis A. Palmer, the retiring President of the National Broadway Bank, called in all the employees of the bank and also of the Broadway Savings Institution yesterday afternoon and a dressed them. He announced that after fifty-three years of service in the National Broadway Bank he thought he had carned a rest from the cares of managementat property, that he had sold his in in the bank and had retired not on Savings Institution. Mr. Palmer is a

At the end of his address Mr. Palm distributed among the employees of institutions \$20,000 in cash, according the length of time the recipients had \$1,000 each. The cashier of the Nation Broadway Bank and the treasurer of the Savings Institution responded on behalf the employees, and Miles M. O'Brien, to new President of the bank, made an addre appreciative of Mr. Palmer's service

Conversation in the Garden of Eden

From the Ohio State Journal not exist in any army or organization in demanded Adam impatiently, as he arri home after a hard day's toil in the gard-"I am sorry, Adam, dear," said Eye pa new figlent There is really no reason we shouldn't have more clothing when

"Do you know," said Adam, tentatively sometimes question the propriety of your wearing a fiele at? "Why, Adam" exclaimed Eya again exclaimed Eve, aghast hr well, ventured Adam, "den't think a figleat is a triffe décollèté, so to spe-"No, said Eve, rather snappishly, "so loss as I don't give any garden parties, I think a figleaf is all right Dear me! Do you wish me to wear a sealskin sacque this warm weather?"

Adam did not answer this last sally, he sat down to the table and poured out a constant of table and pour out a constant of table and table and pour out a constant of table and table an "This coffee is too weak," he said irrital You are very touchy to-day, Adam, Eve, reproachfully "Next I surpose yo be telling me that I can't make coffee your mother used to make." I wish I had ay rib back, "returned Ad. "I'd about as hef live alone as dring luke we

"Weil, if I had a manima," sobbed Eve in a injured time, "you but I d go home to be?" Adam ate the remainder of his menina

Cocoa, Cacao and Coca-From the New Orleans Times-Irone

words," said a visitor to the city from was credited to a physician, and I was pressed with the belief that he was est disproted or that he had getten slich THE PROBLEM OF THE STATE.

Algebraic Problem to Determine How Gergen Left His Estate.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 10. A curiosity in the form of a will came to light here when the last testament of Peter J. Gergen was filed for probate. The estate, which is valued at \$5,500, is to be divided among the widow and eight children, and the allottment to the children is made in the following language.

"Mary to receive for her share \$200 more than the other children. John to receive \$70 less than the other children, John to receive \$70 less than the other children. John to receive \$70 less than the other children. John to receive \$70 less than the other children. John to receive \$70 less than the other children with the children to receive \$70 less than the other children. John to receive \$70 less than the other children to receive \$70 less than the other c coca, cocaine, coco-cola and things of

A metal box belonging to an Egyptian Queen of the It is declared by a British Judge that any one could

tan order in the original Chartreuse near Grenable. The celebration was held in the Church of St. Cumber.

Adelaide Histori recently selectated the eightthat the congestuations of Press Legouvé, so

on the threes that they do not eat so much hotels in Savden a man and wife are charges and one-call persons if they occupy the som A hardward of A new sensol of liberal Bronderical Bronderic that
is not satisfied with the compromising slews in the
more of less orthoder views of the old Binsen school
of which Kalkan, Hernsch and a few ethers are the

From the Membria Compression Appeal.

From the Membria Compression Appeal.

I was not been torouted as Dumen's Bern.